

THE INGALLS RECORD.

DON PIATT'S ARTISTIC PORTRAIT OF A SLANDERER.

The Self Appointed Censor—His Treason in 1862 and 1864—D. R. Anthony Gives Him a "Certificate of Character"—He Bribes a Judge.

When a man assumes the role of censor, he makes himself a living insult to all who have the misfortune of his acquaintance. This comes of the self-assorted excellence of the superior person. Where such, therefore, comes to the front, there is a just and popular demand for an investigation as to the ground of authority.

Senator John J. Ingalls, elevated by his party to the high position of presiding officer of the senate, is self constituted our great censor. If he have any other pursuit or business, it is unknown to either public or private information. He devotes his days to the discovery of weak spots in others, and his nights to a study of epithets which from time to time he vacates his presidential chair to utter upon the floor of the senate chamber.

In response to a long felt want we have devoted more time than the subject warrants to a study of our great censor's past. We must confess that his personal appearance did not encourage us in a hope of a successful vindication of his past. If the Almighty ever wrote a legible hand upon a human countenance, and put that countenance in keeping with the form, Senator Ingalls is a man men would suspect and women avoid. The cold, aggressive, vulture like face above the slender, snake like body, indicates the evil qualities this very disagreeable person seems to pride himself upon. Nature has given all creatures an instinct by which they recognize their enemies. But every creature, however crude and vicious, has its friends, or at least its associates, and it is rare that one can be found that lives alone and has to fight all creation for its living. Indeed, we doubt whether one specimen of such condition can be found, if we except our Senator Ingalls. Snakes live with snakes, tigers with tigers, and even the offensive skunk has other skunks for associates. Ingalls is alone, and scientists should seize upon him at an early day for a glass case and label setting forth the fact that the specimen is so rare and curious that it is the only one known to the museums.

We are struck with the intense patriotism of this modern Cato. Nothing so exalts his wrath and arouses his worthy indignation as any doubt as to the loyalty of any one when the great republic trembled through its vast and ponderous frame upon the verge of ruin in the war of rebellion. He looks with scorn upon the southern senators, late brigadier generals, and even he fails to find words with which to express his wrath and disgust of the Democrats he denounces as Copperheads. But yesterday he charged that Gen. McClellan and Hancock were allies of the Confederacy, and in a late controversy of a somewhat personal nature on the floor of the chamber came down from his dignified position to bandy epithets with Senator Voorhees.

One hearing these wrathful utterances, and reading this patriot's abuse, would suppose that he at least was free of such charges. One would conclude that at the first roll of the drum, this noble patriot had seized a musket and hurried to the front. The belief prevailed in the applauding galleries that his dead Confederate made a national cemetery. Alas and alack! when the record of soldierly service is laid bare, as it was so cruelly by Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, it is found that this lofty son of the screaming eagle fought for his imperiled government from a three legged stool of a judge advocate, and while amid the roar of battle, our best blood watered the earth at the distant front, he did gallant service in protecting hen roosts from camp followers of recruiting camps. It is ludicrous to read the truly biographical notices, mostly written by the subjects themselves, that appear from year to year in the Congressional Directory, and note in those devoted to Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, how, as the war gets remote, the military services of the senator grow more and more distinct. "This distance lends enchantment," and that is about the only enchantment the services possess.

This, however, is not the worst. This animated senatorial sneer has a graver charge of Copperheadism that has gone to record without even a denial, and that was prudent, for it is not possible. Now, bearing in mind the late denunciation of the dead McClellan and Hancock, and the abuse of the living patriots who did tender their lives to an imperiled republic, let us see how the naked facts blister the record of our corn fed Cato of Kansas.

On the 17th of September, 1862, the Republican state convention of Kansas declared:

"All persons holding with us the fundamental doctrine of human liberty, in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, the use of all the means God has put into the hands of the nation for the suppression of the rebellion, a hearty support of the government, and an honest administration of local affairs, are invited to unite with us in action."

Now note the date. It was at the darkest hour of that death struggle, and the roar of the Confederate cannon was thumping along the echoing walls of our Capitol. Before that convention appeared our censor—our Cato—as a candidate for lieutenant governor. The gallant prosecutor of chicken thieves in camps remote from deadly strife did not seem to have impressed his noble services on his fellow citizens, for they declined by an overwhelming majority to put him in nomination. A gallant soldier who had been to the front and won his spurs amid the dead and dying was too strong for the defender of henries and melon patches.

Now did Ingalls gracefully yield? Let us see. A few days later a convention was held at Lawrence made up of bolting Republicans who sought a coalition with the Democrats, then in deadly antagonism to the Republican party and the Lincoln administration. Here is the meaning and significance of their intent as expressed by a resolution passed by that convention unanimously:

"Resolved, That the people, absorbed in the dangers which menace the country and our state, have neglected and abandoned the old political organizations, and these organizations have become the exponents of the schemes and ambitions of demagogues and cliques. They present no issues of principles or policy, but serve as the machinery to corrupt the elective franchise and divide the loyal men of the nation."

One rubs his eyes and wipes his glasses, in doubt as to whether his senses deceive him, to read in this record the startling fact that Ingalls, John J. Ingalls, friend of man (colored), lofty patriot who goes

into maddening convulsions at a Copper head, not only took an active part in this convention, but accepted a nomination at its hands.

We are seeking the light of history. We have no wish to blur or blot out any fact of importance concerning the deadly conflict that imperiled our Union and the great republic. In 1862 the Republican party meant the American people. The war was on; every day, almost, it brought mourning and desolation to the households where the widow and the orphan cried to God for loved ones killed or loved ones dying. Men were with or against us; the front, but abandoned his party for the sake of a wretched little office, is now, through Republican votes, vice president of the country he sought to betray in its deadliest hour of peril.

The facts of that shameful affair, as it went to record in the Kansas Republican press of that day, are, when read in the light of the senator's position now, as ludicrous and shameful. The Leavenworth Conservative, a sound Republican paper, styled a coalition of soreheads and copperheads traitors to their country. In an article published Sept. 21, 1862, the editor says:

"We concede to the mongrel opposition peace ticket in this state the following support:

"Of every man who has been in the guard house under suspicion of treason.

"Of the men who declared free state hotels a nuisance and razed them to the ground.

"Of the secondhands who butchered anti-slavery men in cold blood in the presence of their wives and families.

"Of the men who stuffed our ballot boxes and instigated the raids of Missouri ruffians upon our soil.

"Of every man who has a safeguard from the Brigand Quirell in his pocket. In short, of all who can join in an alliance of traitors, plunderers of the state treasury, of the opponents of the war, and those who are willing to terminate it at any cost to our free institutions."

In 1864 the regular Republican convention nominated the governor who had been elected two years before. Again the copperheads and bolting soreheads held co-operative conventions, and placed in the field a state ticket. Again this animated senatorial mud volcano of patriotic vituperation appeared as a candidate for lieutenant governor on what the Republicans of Kansas called the Treason ticket. How it was regarded by the loyal Republicans of Kansas the following choice phrases from the Leavenworth Conservative tell us:

"It is a mistake to suppose," says this organ, "that all Copperheadism in Kansas is embraced within the limits of the so called Democratic organization. We have hitherto shown that the embryo bolter's party was preparing to merge itself into what has now become the McClellan Tory party. A man is known by the company he keeps. We heartily debate the Peckaniffian policy which characterizes this faction. It refused to ratify the Lincoln ticket. We call this the meanest kind of Copperheadism. . . . Let the Republican press be warned in time against countenancing a movement which, under pretense of reforming existing state organization, designs, by way of securing for the plotters the control of Federal patronage, to deliver it into the hands of the worst enemies of our country, and give the electoral ticket of Kansas to the peace candidate for the presidency."

On the 15th of October of that year this paper said of the gang of bolters to which our Ingalls belonged:

"They prefer to regenerate the Republican party of Kansas by combining with the McClellan and Pendleton Democrats and by dividing the offices with the framers and supporters of the ignominious peace platform of Chicago framed by Ben. Wood, Vallandigham, Seymour, Pendleton, Voorhees and Dodd."

Remembering that heated personal discussion which disgraced the senate chamber not long since between our patriotic censor in perpetual solution and the tall son of the Wabash, the above extract is curious reading. Poor Voorhees is sandwiched between Pendleton and Dodd; while the sponsor of the unholy alliance, the would be lieutenant governor, blesses the combination that so lately he denounced until the frolic ceiling of the senate chamber fairly rattled with his vituperative sentences.

This same journal continues on the 16th of November the now very awkward history of the disloyal alliance. It says:

"It was a vicious, treacherous and unholy alliance between the secret enemies of the government and a set of disappointed, insincere and unscrupulous hangers on of the Republican party. The Thacher vote (Thatcher was the head of Ingalls' ticket) gives the strength of the McClellan Democracy and apostates combined the real strength of soreheads and mongrels."

Again it says:

"These factionists have the brazen audacity to call themselves Republicans. A large number of these men are either disgraced or disappointed office seekers. They combined with Democrats, copperheads and traitors to get into power. They failed in their effort, and are already trying to come back under the sheltering wings of the Republican party."

The story of the "traitors' ticket" can be told, and Cato's part is not brilliant in beginning, continuation or end. This volunteer advocate of the soldier, this animated senatorial dyspepsia who springs to his feet when the soldier is mentioned, and huris anathemas at southern brigadiers and northern Democrats because of his great love of the men under muskets who saved the Union, did not receive the support nor enjoy the confidence of those same men of the muskets while the war was going on. Out of the soldiers' vote our Cato got 671 to the votes given his opponent, which counted 2,047, so that every four out of the five, "rotting as they should," deemed the ticket with Ingalls' name upon it the treason ticket.

What would have happened to this fiend of a phrase eater had Senator Voorhees known, when our Ingalls denounced McClellan and Hancock as "allies of the Confederacy," that, in the very hour when McClellan was leading our forces to the battle field of Antietam, to resist and arrest with all arms of his brave followers the further invasion of Lee's army, this fiery piece of eloquence on end, this wrathful patriot, this lofty revealer of dead treason, was stealing, with dark lantern and in India rubber shoes, to the midnight camp of the Copperheads, to plot treason against the great republic then being shaken to its foundations by the victorious assaults of the enemy in arms.

Our swallow tailed Cato of the senate is very severe on the conscientious Republicans who, believing in the party born of a patriotic war from the brains and hearts of such men as Lincoln, Chase, Seward, Stanton, Sumner, Greeley and Trumbull, refuse the lead of the camp

followers and plunderers that have made that party a stench in the nostrils of humanity, and so vote the Democratic ticket. They are called Mugwumps, but the attempted ridicule falls harmless from the dignity a conscientious discharge of duty gives every man. Our friend of choice vituperation calls them a more indecent name. Now, the difference between Senator Ingalls and these much abused gentlemen is very clear, comforting and significant. They are Mugwumps in the hour of peace, and disloyal to their party for the sake of the republic; while he was a Mugwump in the hour of war, and disloyal to his party when that party was of vital necessity to the republic. To put this fact in the sort of sentences in which Ingalls and his admirers delight, the difference between Ingalls and the Mugwump is that Ingalls mugwumped in war, he in peace; Ingalls, because he wanted a little office and could not get it; he, because such records of barefaced corruption as that of your senatorial election in 1879 had made Republicanism a cesspool of corruption and a shame to the republic.

Speaking of corruption, that decay which so often precedes death in a party, and holds it to life, not on the principles that justified the organization, but in the organization itself that survives the principles, is in no feature so marked as in the elevation of John J. Ingalls to the leadership of the senate. When that gentleman first made his appearance in the chamber as a representative of a sovereign state, his advent had been preceded by grave charges so well sustained that neither his talents could condone nor his senatorial robes cover the tainted reputation; and the only recognition given was that which his official position necessarily accorded him. Even his hardened nature and cool assurance was dashed, and he humbly accepted his isolated condition, and had full time to study Webster's Unabridged, as he tells us in his practice for strong words with which to frame epigrammatic sentences fitted for a style of oratory made popular by John Randolph, of Roanoke. As the Republican party rose into power, Senator Ingalls rose into prominence. Like a waterlogged stake in the Mississippi that shows its stilly head as the water recedes, the tainted outcast of Kansas is not only the presiding officer of the senate, but at intervals leaves the chair he polities to pour out upon the floor his selected and long studied vituperation, with not only the approbation of his political associates, but with that hearty applause which shows at once their poverty and his impudence.

The official record now before us and not to be disputed, of the senatorial election of John J. Ingalls in 1879, is curious reading, and leaves us little reason to doubt the justice of a sentiment that relegated the so called senator to a solitary existence. It was not so common then as now to Republican senatorial chairs put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder. The senate was yet a political body, and not a social club for millionaires to occupy because of their wealth. The corruption attending Ingalls' election was so bare faced that the seat might be said to have been sold in open market. The excited people were not so accustomed to such transactions at that day, and investigations were demanded and had. The result, as reported by the committee appointed by the lower house of the Kansas legislature, confesses and avows in a way that is as charming in its simplicity as it is startling in its morality. Here is the finding:

"The majority reported that they had examined about forty-five witnesses; that they had from the testimony that John J. Ingalls, the recently elected United States senator, used no corrupt means to secure his election to the United States senate, and that neither of said late senatorial candidates were guilty of bribery or corruption in the late senatorial election, and that there was no evidence against any member of the house which would warrant their expulsion."

This coat of whitewash was laid on by a vote of 60 to 44.

But the house desired it to be understood that this was whitewash, and straightway proceeded to resolve:

"Whereas, The testimony taken by the investigation committee discloses the fact that certain members of the house did, during the late senatorial canvass, take special pains to place themselves in position to be offered money to influence the vote, and did in some instances actually receive money, though not from either of the senatorial candidates; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the conduct of all such members is deserving of, and this house does administer upon them, its severest censure, committing them to the care of their constituents for their ultimate condemnation which they so richly deserve."

These two resolutions reveal a very clear glimpse of the ethics of the men who elected Ingalls. It is clearly evidenced that, according to their morality, the member who receives a bribe is not deemed fit for expulsion; but he is to be reprimanded if caught at it. It is further shown that a senatorial candidate in Kansas may resort to bribery provided he acts by agent and not in propria persona.

But the history did not end here. A memorial signed by some thirty old members of the Kansas legislature, charging Mr. Ingalls and his agents with acts of bribery and corruption, was presented to the United States senate. It was set forth that the investigation before the Kansas committee was partial and incomplete, among other things, "because of repeated and corrupt efforts on the part of the agents of Mr. Ingalls to intimidate and suborn important witnesses." One of the members of that legislature signed a written confession that Mr. Ingalls had agreed to pay him money for his vote, and that said Ingalls referred him to a friend who was assisting in the conduct of his canvass, who paid him part of the money. It is true, this witness afterward swore to a different story, denying the interview, but admitting that he got the money, and avowing that he was drunk when he signed the statement. It was once said by a learned judge, in a similar case, that the statement made when drunk was more credible than the denial made when sober. "In vino veritas."

But the finding of the United States senate committee was yet more conclusive.

"Resolved, That the testimony taken by the committee proves that bribery and other corrupt means were employed by the persons favoring the election of Hon. John J. Ingalls to the senate to obtain for him the votes of members of the legislature of Kansas in the senatorial election in that state. But it is not proved by the testimony that enough votes were secured by such election in his favor. Nor is it shown that Senator Ingalls authorized the acts of bribery to secure his election."

The quite unanimous response of the nation to that finding was: "A Scotch verdict—guilty, but not proven."

What said the gentleman's partisan

friends on that committee? The report signed by them appended to the foregoing was:

"We concur in part of the report. We exonerate Mr. Ingalls from any complicity with improper practices. We think that when the report goes further and finds that persons favoring Mr. Ingalls' election were guilty of improper practices, it should in justice state what was clearly and unquestionably proved, that such means were employed in opposition to his election."

The only moral palliation that their ingenuity could frame was that the Ingalls gang of bribers had not dived deeper into political corruption than had those of the rival candidates, and inferentially that Senator Ingalls, tainted as his cause was, was as clearly a thing as could be expected from the Republicans of Kansas.

When it is shown by the evidence that the senator's trusted friends, brought there to assist him in his efforts to influence votes in his favor, were the men who were found guilty of these practices; that they were near him in daily, hourly consultation—his political agents in the fullest sense—the thinness of this coat of whitewash is apparent.

That a man with such a record as this should make himself conspicuous for his eloquent denunciations of frauds in other elections only illustrates the power of that assurance which avails the hunted criminal when he shouts "Stop thief!"

The people of Kansas were prepared for a charge of bribery in procuring the position of senator by a transaction that was widely published and much commented upon previous to that senatorial contest. Again we give the record and leave it to speak for itself.

The Leavenworth Times, a Republican journal, under date of Sept. 28, 1879, contained the following:

"Our information of the facts connected with the bribery of United States Judge Delahay, through his son-in-law, Thomas A. Osborn, comes direct from Albert H. Horton, John J. Ingalls, William McNeil Clough and the records of the courts. Mr. Ingalls' statement is that John D. Savage, of New York, had a mortgage on the property of Dr. Cassel, of Atchison, in the sum of about \$30,000; that he obtained judgment in the United States district court over which Judge Delahay presided."

The evidence is then presented in detail that \$500 was paid Judge Delahay's son-in-law, that the draft was protested, and the parties quarreled, in consequence of which the facts came out. Ingalls denied the story, and the noted D. R. Anthony, the great original stalwart Republican of Kansas, denounced him as a liar in a card over his own name, concluding as follows:

"The fact of the existence of such a draft is proven by the records of the court in Atchison county."

"Against that stands Ingalls' flat denial."

"A full and complete history of the \$500 draft named, its connection with any matter before Delahay's court at Topeka, and all the facts concerning the giving of the same, the consideration, etc., is demanded."

"The draft is there, the suit was commenced and was withdrawn. That draft is a living witness that gives the lie to the card (meaning Ingalls' card). Give us the history of that draft or, John J. Ingalls, stand convicted not only of bribery but of being a mendacious liar."

"D. R. ANTHONY."

This is a part of a recorded career lying back of this eloquent dealer in vituperation. What he really is and has been, and bids fair to remain, The Leavenworth Times, a leading Republican journal, sums up, Dec. 29, 1879, in two sentences. Speaking of the candidates for the senate, when John J. Ingalls was elected by a coup de finance, that was afterwards declared a conspiracy, it says:

"John J. Ingalls is also spoken of. He is a brilliant writer and speaker, cold, heartless, unprincipled, who would tell a lie and relish it more than in telling the truth."

If this is the opinion of our Cato's political associates and friends, to what are his opponents entitled, and what is the public to believe? After all, when the real man is known he is disposed of as a wolf's wolf settled the vituperative goat upon the roof. "It is the shed, my friend," said the wolf, "that gives you importance, and not your beard nor your blather." As we measure the power of its party by its great men, we learn of its decay from the worms we learn of its decay from its body. Don Piatt in Bedford's Magazine for July.

It Depends on Whose Ox Is Gored.

Our esteemed contemporary, The Chinese Weekly News, announces that it is "heart and soul for Ben Harrison," because he "believes that this country is not only indebted for the white and black sons of Ham, Shem and Japhet, but also for the yellow sons of Adam as well." We can appreciate Editor Wong Chin Foo's feelings, but let him put himself in the place of a Chinese. Suppose two million Americans settled down in the province of Kwang Tung, bringing with them their own form of government, and defying the ordinances of the sacred Ching of the Sun, the gracious Emperor Kwang Su. If some Chinese Harrison insisted that they had a right to go there and even to pass the civil service examinations and hold office, no matter at what danger to Chinese institutions, would not our contemporary begin to revise its opinions?—San Francisco Examiner.

A Fool Notion Pointed Out.

But the truth is, no one supposed that the Democratic party could destroy the prosperity of the country in four years.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The truth is that nobody but a howling idiot or a man who thought Lincoln ought to be killed and Grant locked up in order to save the country goes about supposing that the Democratic party wants to "destroy the prosperity of the country."

There are some fools who have persuaded themselves that had the people of this country keep awake of nights trying to find out some way to break the country up and one of them seems to be running a newspaper in Cincinnati.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Up, Guards, and at Them!"

The Democrats can elect Mr. Cleveland by making an earnest, vigilant, intrepid campaign. It must not be a campaign of explanations, but sincere, outspoken, courageous, on the principle that a Republican restoration, like most restorations in history, would be the return of the worst elements to power.—New York Herald.

The Place He Could Win.

John Chinaman endorses Ben, Oh, nothing could be finer! Now all that Ben has got to do is go and run in China.

There are no files on ancestors there.—Boston Globe.

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The undersigned, having purchased the property known as the Moody Feed Yard, are prepared at all times to buy and sell good market horses. We also have at all times the trotting stallion RIFON GOLDUST. Patrons of the yard will receive the same prompt attention as heretofore. SEELEY & CARW, Ottawa, Ill.

N. B.—We keep for sale Humphreys' New York Harness for all diseases which horses are subject to. They are the cheapest and best in use. dec17-19

Egal.

PETER DOES, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in said estate, that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said Peter Does, deceased, will appear before the Probate Court of the county of La Salle and State of Illinois, at the County Court House, in Ottawa, in said county, on Monday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1888, for the purpose of rendering an account of his proceedings in the administration of said estate for the final settlement. Dated at Ottawa, this 8th day of July, 1888.

Attorney: HENRY HELM, Administrator. Clerk Probate Court, La Salle Co., Ill. July13-3w

DUNCAN, O'CONNOR & GILBERT, Attorneys at Law, STATE OF ILLINOIS, LA SALLE COUNTY.—By virtue of a decretal order of the Probate Court of said county, entered at the July term of said court, on the application of Michael Carroll, Guardian of Annie Carroll, Thomas Carroll, Theresa Carroll, Margaret Carroll, Mary Carroll and Mary Carroll, minors, to sell minors, situate in county of La Salle and state of Illinois, to wit: Lot number one (1), in block number ninety-eight (98), in lot number eight (8), block one hundred (100), and in block of lot number seven (7), in block one hundred (100), I shall, on the twenty-third day of August, A. D. 1888, at the hour of 1 P. M., sell all the above said minors in and to the said real estate, at the premises in La Salle.

Terms of sale as follows: Cash. MICHAEL CARROLL, Guardian for Annie Carroll, Thomas Carroll, Margaret Carroll, Theresa Carroll, Mary Carroll, Mary Carroll, minors, and for the said real estate, at the premises in La Salle. July14-4w

THE VAN DOREN FARM. FOR RENT.—The Van Doren Farm, five miles south of Ottawa, consisting of 250 acres of high rolling land. Would make a fine stock farm. Good running water and good house and barn. Terms cash. For further particulars apply to E. M. VAN DOREN, 704 Cass street, Ottawa, Ill. July14

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Farmers, Attention! I wish to call the attention of every farmer in La Salle county to my

Combination Wire and Picket Fence. It is composed of ten No. 12 steel galvanized wires, forty-eight pickets to the rod. The pickets are four feet long